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#### Later News from Arkansas

Official returns from Arkansas have stead ily hammered down the Popocratic plurality from 60,000, as at first claimed by the Bryanites, to 52,541, with two counties to hear from, and consequently some room for further reduction. This plurality of 52,000 or less shows a decrease of four thousand from the Democratic plurality at the corresponding election in the last Presidential year.

It will be observed that Senator Jones's figutenants in Arkansas explain this unexpected decrease in the plurality of the other JONES for Governor in a way that is very significant. They say that Col. Jones was so zealous an advocate of free silver that he went about the State, previously to the Chicago Convention, declaring publicly that he would bolt the national ticket if a gold Democrat should be nominated or a gold platform adopted. On this account many Democrats in Arkansas stayed away from the polls, refusing to vote for a candidate for Governor who had thus in advance repudiated the rule of "regularity."

But it happens that Col. JONES'S sin against regularity is not unique. Mr. BRYAN, the Popocratic candidate for President, did precisely the same thing before the Chicago Convention. He went about several States proclaiming his intention to bolt unless silver controlled the Convention, and calling heaven and hell to witness that nothing could make him support a gold candidate or accept a gold platform. Even now, when he possesses the nomination himsel and is appealing frantically to gold Democrats to stand by him for the sake of regularity, poor little BRYAN is compelled to admit plainly that he would repudiate regularity and every other political obligation if the situation were reversed.

Now, are the rigid upholders of Democratic regularity in Arkansas any more likely to vote in November for the selfconfessed bolter BRYAN than they were to vote in September for the self-confessed bolter Jones? And is not the same sentiment of partisan loyalty which kept old-fashioned Democrats away from the polls in Arkansas, certain to operate against BRYAN in other Southern States besides Arkansas; in Southern States, perhaps, where the margin is even narrower?

The friends of honest money are indebted to Senator Jones's lieutenants in Arkansas for this unconscious revelation of another and not much considered element of weakness in a cause which is shrinking every day.

#### The Bryanite Campaign.

As week after week has gone by since the Chicago Convention nominated a ticket set upon a platform of repudiation and social and political revolution, the popular revolt against its destructive principles has been steadily increasing and

BRYAN has been going backward steadily. He has made no progress anywhere. There is not a State, there is hardly an election district in the whole Union where he is not perceptibly and decidedly weaker than he was on the 10th of July, when he was nominated with so much hysterical and ominous excitement. He has traversed the country from Lincoln to New York, returned to Nebraska, and started thence on still another stumping tour Eastward, meanwhile scattering speeches by the hundred to big and curious crowds upon his way; but the popular sentiment which has been growing along his path has been against him rather than for him.

From no quarter has there come a ray of promise for him. The State elections in Vermont and Maine, both agricultural States, where there are no great cities, as measured by the standard of magnitude reached by so many towns of both the East and the West, have condemned him emphatically, more emphatically than any candidate for the Presidency previously put before the people, Even Arkansas gave him no encouragement, for, in the State election Republicans rather than Democrats' gained by his candidacy. Even there, so far as we can place any reliance on the returned results of the voting as an indication of the actual popular sentiment, BRYAN and Repudiation were s heavy weight for the Democracy.

The revolt of hundreds of Democratic papers of the Union against his revolutionary and ruinous scheme, extending steadily during the past two months, includes the great majority of the journals of character, ability, and superior influence in every quarter. Of those nominally supporting his candidacy there are few which do not betray their distaste for the task, or which even attempt reasonable arguments in his behalf. Of strong and sincere respect for him personally, there are almost no evidences even in the Democratic papers of the South committed to the advocacy of his election. Many of them are unable to conceal their contempt for him. None of them shows anything like real confidence in him. In truth, there is nowhere in American journalism any considerable, respectable, or reasonable support of BRYAN's candidacy.

Neither is there any such support among Democrats entitled to be described as leaders of the party or conspicuous in public esteem. The great men of the Democracy in all parts of the Union are either openly opposed to BRYAN's election, or when they tolerate his candidacy it is simply and admittedly because of its technical regularity. Even among the Populists, for whose conciliation and as a concession to whom he received the Chicago nomination, the references to him are commonly disrespectful. The fusion with them, like political fusion generally, has proved unsatisfactory to both sides. The two-tailed ticket provokes ridicule in both camps, and it becomes more and more evident that one or the other appendage must he cut off in order to give it any seriousness whatever.

The degradation of the Repudiation canvass has been increased and intensified by the necessity for the repudiation of honest

tions previously declared by Democratic State Conventions, as a preliminary to the ostensible acceptance and ratification of the Chicago ticket and platform. Of course, so loathsome a proceeding only serves to increase and extend public contempt for those making the recentation, and for the political movement requiring it of them. BRYAN electoral tickets put up by such Conventions can only be regarded with popular derision. No Democrat of any self-respect whose convictions have thus been played with, is willing to subject his reputation to the disgrace of running as a BRYAN elector. Nothing like this has ever before occurred in our political history. It is an absolute novelty of this extraordinary canvass.

What does all this presage? It seems to indicate that the Bryanite campaign will go to pieces so unmistakably during the coming month that little of it will remain to withstand the assault of the rising popular derision. In its whole course of two months nothing has tended to provoke respect. Nothing in the arguments of the Bryanite advocates, in the character of the men and the newspapers supporting the movement which started off so confidently, or in the tone, spirit, and methods in which it is conducted, has produced any conviction among serious, intelligent, and common-sense men that it has in it even the semblance of enduring vitality. It cannot grow, for it has no fructifying germ of life. It is dead at the roots.

Shabby Treatment of Public Servants In the New York Herald of yesterday appeared this statement in reference to the public school teachers of this city:

"Again the teachers are to wait for their salaries, a bey did last July. Their August salaries were du resterday, but not until the 19th can they go their money. The delay is caused by the failure of the Committee on Instruction to sign the pay roll Bitter lamenting was heard at the Board of Education building yesterday because of this state of affairs. them very dolefully expressed it, 'haven't one quarter to rub against another."

It is shabby enough to make the teachers wait at all for their pay, because of the neglect of the proper officers to sign the pay roll, or for any other reason. As they will receive their salaries on Saturday, however, they are not so badly off as a large body of public servants in Brooklyn, comprising the court officers, clerks, and employees in the County Court, the Surrogate's Court, and the Supreme Court in Kings county.

We quote from the Brooklyn Citizen on

"Breause of the neglect of the Board of Aldermen, when they went off on their vacation, the Judges of the Supreme Court have not yet received their sale-ries for services rendered during the months of July and August, and half of the month of September has now expired. The same is true of many of the court attachés, including the clerks, and none of the court officers or clerks have received their wages for the

It seems that the Judges in a number of instances have advanced money themselves to save the court officers from pecuniary embarrassment. While it may be no hardship to the former to have to wait longer than usual for their compensation, it is a serious matter to the numerous clerks and attendants, who rely upon the pay which they ought to receive at the end of the month to pay the expenses of that month.

The delay is said to be due either to an omission in the statute consolidating Kings county with the city of Brooklyn, or the neglect of the Board of Supervisors of Kings county, which went out of existence at the end of 1895, or the failure of the present municipal authorities in Brooklyn to provide the requisite money.

Whichever be the true explanation, it reflects discredit upon those in power. The Governor and both branches of the Legislature have been Republican for the last two years, and could have cured any defect in the legislation which provided for the union of the county with the city. The Supervisor at Large and the Board of Supervisors in 1895 were Republican and pos sessed like ability in respect to any needed local legislation. The present Mayor and the Common Council of Brooklyn are Republican, and so are the Corporation Counseland Comptroller; and yet these officers do nothing for the relief of the deserving

c servants attached to the courts. No doubt speedy attention would be given to the matter if the pay of Mayor WURSTER and the Aldermen and Corporation Counsel BURR and Comptroller PALMER could be docked for a single month; and some solution would then quickly be found for such difficulties as may exist. If any such failure to pay the employees of Kings county had occurred while the Democrats were in power, there would have been a Republican outery which would have roused the city from Red Hook to East New York and Greenpoint to Canarsie, and we should have been told that Brooklyn had become bank-

rupt under Democratic rule. Is it much better now? Is not even a short delay in such a matter, like the delay in having the teachers' pay rolls ready here in New York, discreditable to the adminis-

tration of the Government of a great city? If this is "government on business principles," the less we have of it in New York or Brooklyn the better.

Venezuela's Answer to Lord Salisbury. We have before us a copy of the memorandum relating to the boundary question. which has been submitted to our Secretary of State by the Caracas Government. The memorandum fills a pamphlet of some sixty pages, but we shall here refer only to that part of it which deals with the position on which Lord Salisbury has finally fallen back. This position is that Venezuela cannot claim as hers territory not colonized b her, but which has been colonized by British subjects in the belief that they would enjoy the benefits of British rule during the period that has elapsed since 1844, when large con-

cessions were offered by Lord ABERDEEN. The first point made in the reply is that Lord Salisbury is estopped from pleading the failure of Venezuela to colonize the debatable land. If Venezuela has been unable herself to colonize the region in dispute it is precisely by reason of her conformity to the region until a settlement of the boundary controversy should be attained. The Caracas Government understood that the obligation to abstain from colonization was to be reciprocal, and for such understanding it relied especially on the solemn protestations of Mr. Wilson, British Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, that Great Britain had no intention of usurping Ven- LER's bill should be paid. It was ezuelan Guiana, and would not authorize or sanction acts of occupation, but would order its subjects to refrain from proceedings

justly consider as aggressions. But, even if no understanding had existed with regard to reciprocal obligations to abstain from colonizing the debatable land. the memorandum goes on to show that Venezuela could not, through mere failure money and patriotic principles and convicto colonize, lose any jurisdiction over the

territory in dispute which she originally possessed. To make good this averment, the Caracas Government relies upon the highest authorities on international law, including conspicuously VATEL and CALvo. These authorities hold that if the right of States to incorporate into themselves a larger area of lands still savage than they can for the moment civilize or administer be disputed, the objection can apply only to recent acquisitions, and not to old possessions sanctioned by time and by historical title. When a State becomes possessed of a given country all the territory included in that country becomes its property, even when the occupation shall be actual only in s portion thereof. Although sections should e left uncultivated or deserted, no one has the right to take possession of them without its consent. The owner State is interested in retaining such sections for alterior purposes, and to no one need it render an account of the use it chooses to make of its own property. Such was long the position of the United States of North America, and such is now the position of the South American republics, every one of which owns territory that is either unpopu lated or inhabited by savage tribes.

There is, indeed, scarcely a nation on the earth which possesses absolutely and concretely through actual and constant occupa tion all the territory within its geographical limits. The most densely peopled countries have some uncultivated wastes, where not a single human habitation can be found. Touching this point the Venezuelan memorandum cites the reasons given by Lord MACAULAY for condemning the Scotch expedition organized by PATTERSON in 1699 for seizing the Isthmus of Darien, which had been discovered and occupted by the Spaniards, but from which they had withdrawn afterward to Panama, owing to the unhealthfulness of the climate and the proximity of the buccaneers, leaving the Indians native to Darien to continue living after their own manner. Lord MACAULAY directs attention to the fact that at the date mentioned there were mountainous districts not more than a hundred miles from Edinburgh wherein lived clans who paid as little heed to the authority of the King, the Privy Council, and the Court of Sessions as did the aboriginal population of Darien to the authority of the Spanish Viceroys and Audiencias. The English historian concludes with the assertion: "It is safe to say that the taking possession of Appin and Lochaber by the King of Spain would not have been considered a more atrocious violation of the public law than that the Scotch should take possession of a province situated in the very centre of his possessions under the pretext that it was in the same condition that Appin and Lochaber had been in for centuries."

Finally, the memorandum clinches its argument by referring to the recent case of the Caroline Islands, in which the principle involved in Venezuela's claim of title was expressly confirmed by the Pope, to whose mediation the controversy was submitted by Spain and Germany. In that case the Germans contended that they had a right to take possession of the islands on the ground that these were not actually occupied. The Pope held that the discovery by Spain in the sixteenth century of the Caroline Islands, which formed part of the Philippine archipelago, and a series of acts performed at different periods by the Spanish Government on those islands for the welfare of the natives, created a title to the sovereignty, founded on the maxims of international law invoked and followed in similar disputes.

We believe that impartial persons will regard the argument of the Caracas Government as conclusive against the claim set up by Lord SALISBURY, that, even if arbitrators should find that Venezuela originally had a good title to the land in dispute, the title has been lost by non-user, and, consequently, British subjects had a right to enter and possess the territory.

## The Case of the Gleans

The release from arrest of two American sugar planters in Cuba, WILLIAM A. up by the Department of State, and suggests what is necessary in other cases of the sort. Yet what shall be said of the treatment to which the brothers have been subjected?

Seized at Sagua la Grande months ago on the charge of holding some improper communication with the insurgents, and, according to one account, of having insurgents or at least arms for insurgents in their house, they have been held custody to await the pleasure of the Spanish authorities in inquiring into their cases. It has been alleged that they were hurried away from their home at midnight, without being allowed to see our Consul, Mr. BARKER, who was near at hand. or to call counsel or witnesses in their behalf. It has been further said that the foreman and cook on their plantation were beaten, with a view to get evidence against the

brothers from them. Be this as it may, it was only after urgent representations from our Government that these prisoners were released. Assuming that they were set free because there was no evidence against them, our State Department must see that they are properly indemnified for any wrong done them. It is said that their estate has been burned; but perhaps that loss may come under the head of war indemnities, to be settled for hereafter. The claim for personal ill treatment, however, should be made forthwith.

## The Terms of King Menclek.

If the conditions of the peace just concluded between Italy and Abyssinia are correctly reported, they are not only creditable to the moderation of the latter, but such as

Italy can honorably accept. One of them, the payment by King HUM-BERT's Government of 2,000,000 francs, is not the usual experience of European countries, after a war of invasion against a naproposal of the British Government that tion of Africa or Asia. It is commonly neither of the claimants should occupy the the latter that has to pay the cost, or lose the territory, or both. But in the present case the 2,000,000 francs is not put on the ground of a war indemnity, exacted by a conqueror from the conquered, but as payment for the support of the prisoners of war taken from Italy; and whatever the price of board in Abyssinia, it is quite evident that King MENE-Italy that put him to the trouble of capturing and maintaining these men, and a failure to pay for their meals and which the Venezuelan authorities might lodgings might make matters very serious, in another war, for captured Italian prisoners whom the Negus might feel that he could not afford to keep.

The other principal stipulation, that the Italians shall exactly define their province of Erythrea, and then remain within its limits, is wholly just. Had Gen. BARA- TIERI done this, there would have been no tremendous defeat like that of Ado-Under Italy's treaties, Erythrea includes the whole coast zone from about the 18th parallel of north latitude down to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and extending to the 35th meridian in the interior, less the Abyssinian kingdom, over which, however, she claims a protectorate. Along the Indian Ocean she also exercises a protectorate on the Somali coast.

give up any ground acquired under their

Nevertheless, it is rather noteworthy that

he is said to have had the support of Russia

in making these terms. That power,

then, would seem to have turned up

once more to reap for herself an advan-

tage in dealing with the combatants af-

ter a war. For undoubtedly Russian

influence with MENELER would become

very strong after such intervention; and

the question arises, therefore, as to how

much practically has been retained by Italy

of the agreements of May 2 and Sept

29, under which she was to be MEN-

ELEK's sole representative in his foreign

relations. It may be recalled that

it was rumored to be at Russian

instigation that the Negus repudiated the

protectorate, in the way Italy understood

self with his credentials to act under

it. In July, 1895, Baron BLANC, the

Italian Foreign Minister, asserted, in the

Chamber of Deputies, that all Europe

recognized Italy's position in Abyssinia, ex-

her the present treaty terms.

against the wind.

make peace on the terms proposed.

A man who runs on a ticket with Bryan-

ite electors, although his long-professed princi-

ples are opposed to Repudiation, will not only be

beaten out of sight by the people, but he

when Count SALEMBERI presented him-

friendly agreement before the war.

faithful work." Certainly MENELER yielded territory and political control enough to Italy in acknowledgment of whatever she had done for him, or had offered to do, against King John, his predecessor, or afterward against the rebellious Ras ALULA. But under the plea that he must have outerat this year, so he took up the sou posts and must protect his allies against Abyssinian territory, Gen. BARATIERI, the Governor of Erythrea, invaded the province of Tigre; and his successes in one campaign stimulated the overbold advance which led to his overthrow in the next. Yet it does not appear that even now King MENELEK asks Italy to do anything more than to stay where she belongs, nor does he ask her to

middle West. "False prophets have been among you here," he said last night. "In other words, somebody has been doing a lot of lying about Illinois and other States in that section, There is danger there, great danger three years Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota have been full of silve literature sent out by the Bimetallic League from the West. They have made about as much noise in doing it as the snow makes in falling, with the consequence that the politicians did not realize

"To them every sound-money man is the creature of monopolists. As an illustration I'll tell you what happened to me not long ago in central Illinois, where I was born and brought up. I met there an old political friend and client of mine who. I had heard, had become a free sliverite. On meeting him I told him that I wanted to have a talk with him on politics. He replied:

mine who, I had heard, had become a free silverite. On meeting him I told him that I wanted to have a talk with him on politics. He replied:

"You can't talk with me.

"You can't talk with me.

"That is a fair criterion of the way the craze has taken hold on these men. One dangerous feature is that every silverite is a propagandist. Even in Chicaro people spend half their time discussing this question, and the silver men seem do mest of the discussing. I went out of the Palmer House at 1 o'clock in the morning recently and found as many as 500 men etanding about on that block discussing free silver. Which side is doing the most converting is a question. I hope we are, but you can't tell. Out there the Republicans are polling the country and setting good results, but I tell you those results are too good. The Republican farmers are lying to them. They say they'll vote for McKinley because they're a fraid to break away from their party openly, but when the time comes the votes of many of them will go for free silver. I've found that out from men to whom they were not afraid to speak. The laborers, too, are all wearing McKinley buttons, but there are some unpleasant indications that their ballots won't match their buttons. Still, another danger is in the Scandinavian vote, That used to be all Republican. It is veering this year. In Chicago the small shopker-pers are turning to free silver. Owing to the big department stores they don't do any business, consequently they want a change. Free silver is a change. Many of them will vote for free silver. On the other hand, there is a large Jewish vote which will be for gold.

"A very strong anti-Bryan effect we hope and expect. It gives a number of us who have broken away from the Popocrats a chance to preach sound-money Democracy, and we are going to do it. If we had no third ticket we should be called Republicans, and only Republicans would come to hear. Is, Now we shall work as Democratic ground to stand on. That part of the campaign is encouraging enough.

"It is in cept France and Russia, and even they had not protested against it. But that was when BARATIERI was fresh from his victories over Ras MANGASCIA and Ras ALULA, and before the fatal disaster of Adowa. It is another question, now, as to how far Italy is to be the sole channel of MENELER's dealings with foreign powers, if it be true that he has Russia's support in imposing upon Nevertheless, it is a wise step for Italy to

Tom GRADY is an ingenious fellow, with a retty gift of sounding oratory, but he did not exhibit his usual craft in the construction of his speech as the temporary Chairman of the Buffalo Convention. There was no trace of originality in it, his pretence of sincerity was too obviously hollow, and his false statements were proved long ago to be so utterly false that even the Bryanite campaign backs have been driven to look for other material. Tox is spitting Mrs. LEASE has a pretty foot. - Washington Capital.

So has GROVER CLEVELAND. Not a man in his Cabinet can show with him. DAN LAMONY s rather a little chap, but his pedality is much bluger and uglier than the old man's. As for RICHARD OLNEY, his foot is broad, and when he sets it down it is apt to stay. Gop bless him

The Hon. ELIJAH ADAMS Morse of Canton announces definitely at last that he is out of the Congressional fight. Providence Journal.

If this were so indeed, many men would be in favor of abolishing Congress; for what is Congress when Morsz is not a part, and a most glorious part of it? It may be possible to imagine Mr. Morse without Congress, but the imagination shrinks shuddering from the abyss of conceiving Congress without Mr. Monse And something whispers to despairing ears, He will return. A minute, almost invisiand Louis M. Glean, originally of Massa- ble elastic string still connects his letter chusetts, is a reward of the persistent efforts of withdrawal with the hand that penned it. He admits that he would be willing to make his constituents and the rest of mankind happy by serving another term if, in a moment of illness or depression, he had not declared his purpose of deciining another election. He has declined, and some rash aspirants for the job have appeared, and like the good soul he is, he will not spoil their sport. Yet, if angry passions should be aroused, if it should appear that the interests of the grand old party in the grand old Shall-I-Go-Naked district, forever memorable for the production of a Jours QUINCY ADAMS and An ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE, might suffer in the struggle, Mr. Monse might be induced to come forward as the Genius of Harmony; then Congress will be Congress once more. They count not well who leave him out.

> Prof. LEEDS, the expert who has just ex amined the bad-tasting and bad-smelling water of Brooklyn, says: "There is no danger in the use of the water at present." Observe the qualifying words, "at present." Has the Brooklyn Health Commissioner taken any steps to ascertain and announce to the public just when it becomes dangerous to use the water in that city in case it shall become dangerous at all?

The funniest thing in the dynamite de spatches is the proposed blowing up of Mariborough House. TYNAN and his Towsers, it appears, had hired the house opposite, from which they were to dig a tunnel, until they reached the establishment they were plotting to send sky high. But the police spoiled the game, and long live the Queen and the Czar!

Now, one house opposite happens to be St. James's Palace. All around there are wellguarded palaces and parks. Perhaps TYNAN found a palace to let. Then he and his friends had to do the tunnelling. In other words, they had a big hole on their hands. Following the lines of the old story, what were they to do with the stuff which they would have to take out of that hole? Why, dig another hole and put it nto that, of course. But what would they do with the stuff they would take out of that other Well, who cares what they would do with it?

When our English friends cool down a bit we shall know something about this awful affair.

# Oak Trees and Lightning Strokes,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos to your editorial this morning, "The Cooperstown Lightning Accident," it is perhaps pertinent to say that more oak trees are struck by lightning than any other variety. This statenent was corroborated by a clever writer in one of our prominent magazines recently. The writer averred that in a patch of woods where seventy-five per cent, of the trees were of hickory and the remainder mixed, nearly one-half of the oak trees had been more or less damaged by lightning, while it could not be seen that a single blckery had been touched. By all means avoid an oak in time of storm!

GEORGE M. THORNTON. NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Paraphrase Spoils a Conundrum from the Chicago Daily Tribune.
This is the way the railway man heard it:
"At what time aborty before noon is it is o'clock?
ta quarter of 12, because a quarter of 12 is it." And this is the way he worked it off on his friends;

UNEASY ABOUT THE WEST. Judge Goodrich Says Lots of Hard Work

"I want to say to you frankly that Illinois is a doubtful State. The idea that the battle there is won for cound money is a false and a very dangerous one. We can carry the State for McKinley, but it can only be done by the most

This opinion comes from Judge A. A. Goodrich of Chicago, at present stopping at the Holland House, where he expressed his views to a Sun reporter. Judge Goodrich is a life-long Democrat. He conducted the cam-paign of 1888 in Illinois for the Demoratio party, and for twenty years he has been prominent in the party's councils. Havbeen a Democrat so long he could not see his way clear to becoming a Popomoney movement and was one of the foremost factors in organizing the Indianapoli Convention. It is generally conceded in Illinois nation for Governor of the State if he would have accepted it. Judge Goodrich is here on business for a few days, and he is anxious that the Eastern friends of sound money should understand the true condition of affairs in the

quence that the politicians did not realize what was going on until the minds of the farming class were poisoned by the free-silver poison. Now all those States I have named are in the doubtful column. Minnesota, I should say, is a little bit worse than doubtful.

"A New York man can hardly realize the power of the silver craze there. It is not politics; it is a fanaticism, a disease. You tell them that free silver will bring dishonor and disaster upon the nation and they arin at you and say:

"How's it going to hurt us? What do we care."

also fall and remain under their unalterable dis-

Democratic ground to stand on. That part of the campaign is encouraging enough.

"It is in the itepublican ranks that the danger lies. I believe. The Republicans cannot work too soon or too hard to build up their fences. If they can hold their own party in line the sound-money Democrative in the best of the sound-money of penocrative in the sound-money of penocrative in the property of the strained in Illinois or the prophecy of Aligeld may yet come true and the State go for repudiation by 50,000 majority."

# MR. SEWALL'S FEELINGS.

Kansas Editor's Leader that May Help Him to Express His Views About Maine. " I wonder how Sewall reels," said the man at neadquarters who had just been glorifying over the returns from Maine.

"I reckon he feels like Marsh Murdock felt the night he got the last returns on the second election of Cleveland," replied the man who wore a slouch hat and had been disregarding the location of the cuspidor. Who is Marsh Murdock ?"

"Editor of a paper in Wichita, Kan.-the Eagle, Smartest paper in the State. Marsh is one of the wheel horses in the Republican party in Kansas. Done more work for the party and got less for it than any man I know. Always goes up to the State Convention with his hat out for the nomination for Governor, and returns home to pass it around for the other fellow, Good-hearted fellow, too. Looks like Lord Dundreary as Sothern used to make up that character.
"Several of us were in the Eagle office the

night of the last election of Cleveland. We got the news of the relection of Jerry Simpson first, and then the news came in about Massachusetts being close, and a little later the landslide telegrams began to come in. It was all toward Cleveland, and we were feeling mighty blue. About midnight the foreman came in and asked Mr. Murdock if he had written his editorial—the leader, he called it—on the election. Marsh said he had not written a word. The foreman went out and came back about 1 o'clock, and said the editorial page had to go to press, and he must have the leader. Marsh said he had not written a word. "Hetter get at it,' said the foreman, 'only got twenty minutes." the news of the reflection of Jerry Simpson

"Marsh turned to the correspondent of a Chi-cago newspaper who happened to be in town that thay looking for the usual Kansas sensation, and asked him if he was on good terms with the home office. The correspondent remied he ought he was, as he had not yet turned in his expense account.

"Would you mind," asked Marsh, 'sending a message asking how Illinois has gone?

"The correspondent obliged him, and in a few minutes got the reply:

"Illinois Democratic by 25,000 at least. We concede election of Cleveland. Withdraw all bets or hedge.

"Marsh read the telegram, and said:
"Ask 'em how Ohlo went."

"Ask 'em how Ohlo went."
The query was sent, and in a few minutes came the reply: 'Ohlo in doubt. Only official count can decide.

The foreman came in, hot under the collar, and hawled out." and hawled out."
"'You got ten minutes to get her in. If you haven't got her in by that time, down she goes. I haven't had any sleep for four days, and I am going home pretty soon."
"Marsh took his pen and with one dash of the pen he wrote the leader, and handed it to the foreman with the remark:
"'There she is, and you've got seven minutes leeway."

"There she is, and you've got seven minutes leeway." He got up, put on his coat, and we went over to an all-night drug store. The clerk knew the sort of chills that Marsh had and handed him the bottle, and he passed it around. That morning I bought the Engle and turned to read Marsh's leader. It was at the top of the first column, and had no head on it, and it was three words long— Have we lit?"

## Finding Out He Was Dead

From the Hartford Times. THE NUS has an article with this heading: "A Lead-eriess Pariy—The Condition That Confronts the Popo-crats at Buffalo—All the Old Lead.rs Cui—And the Old State Hachine Has Already Gone to Pieces." This reminds us of a statement made by the Hon.

John M. Niles, many years ago, when he was supporting the spiritualistic ideas.

Mr. Niles said the most convincing evidence that

Mr. Niles said the most convincing evidence that the spirit does not wholly lose consciousness on leaving the body appeared in the "communication" of a spirit whose body was killed on a railroad track. The locomotive struck his horse and wagon as he was riding across the track. The horse was killed and the wagon was knocked all to pieces. He saw his horse, mangled and dead, and the pieces of the wagon lying on the side of the track. He thought he would save on the side of the track. He thought he we on the side of the track. He thought he would save some of the parts of his wagon. A hub and a couple of tires were lying near the horse. He went there to pick them up, when he saw his own dead body lying near by. This was the first knowledge he had received hat he was dead. hat be was dead.

THE RULE OF A SEMI-LUNATIO.

How the Better Instincts of the Turkish Hace Are Restrained.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just seen in a paper the reply of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, to the statements made by an American clergyman connected with the Turkish missions regarding he attitude of the Sultan of Turkey toward his Christian subjects. Tewfik Pasha is personally an estimable and enlightened man, and knows better than his letter would indicate hor things really are. But he had to write it as it s, for, like all the other Turkish functionaries he is merely a telephone, transmitting the Sultan's words. As one of the English Ambassa-dors once said, "there is no Government in Turkey now"-there is only the rule of a cruel, cunning semi-lunatic, who is as dangerous to his own people as to the Christians

of his empire. Curiously enough, information has come within the last few days from the scene of one of the worst of the massacres of the Armenians which shows that the Turks are better than their ruler, and that, fanatical and cruel though they proved themselves at the time to the wretched Armenians, they still have a human conscience in their breasts. Many Turks in the district alluded to have literally died of remorse for their deeds, and one, in talking of the terrible scenes enacted in his town, exclaimed: have done here goes unpunished, then I believe no more in God!"

The Turk, with all his faults, only needs civilized and humanizing rule to become a valnable member of the human family, and it is in the power of the American Government to aid in procuring it for him. They can redress their own wrongs and serve humanity at the same HADJI BERTASH. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

#### THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

iome Reasons for Doubting the Story of the London Detectives,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The story which the British detectives have given out : regard to the Irish conspirators will not stand the test of a cool examination. In the firs place, they say that Gallagher, Whitehead, and the other two prisoners were released, not or account of their physical condition, but on the promise made by one of them that he would furnish the Government with information in regard to the dynamite conspiracy on condition of his release. Now, it is known that Gallagher and Whitehead are raving maniacs, and that the other two are reduced to the condition of

and Whitehead are raving maniacs, and that the other two are reduced to the condition of driveiling idiots. It does not seem likely that the British Government would have much confidence in the promises of such men.

Next comes the startling announcement that the Irish Fenians have all turned into Russian Nichilists, or, to put it the other way, that the Russian Nihilists have turned into Irish Fenians. This is extremely interesting, especially when we remember that the Nihilists have openly opposed the position taken by the Irish separatists and denounced them in the strongest language, immediately after the Phienix Park murders. The Irish extremits and opportunists halled with delight the Franco-Russian siliance, for the reason that it might in time be directed against England, and consequently give Iricand a chance to rise in rebellion. It may be that gratitude for former French ald had something to do with their enthusiasm over a treaty that strengthened the position of France in Europe. Why should any one of them in his right mind enter into a conspiracy to murder the Czar? What did he ever do to displease an Irishman? Who can answer?

But we are told that in return for the Fenian aid in the proposed killing of the Czar the Nihilists were to help the Fenians to blow up the Queen. Murder an old woman: What could that accomplish? It certainly could not improve the condition of Ireland, and, moreover, as the wise Englishman gravely remarked, they "wouldn't be allowed to do it." Certainly the Anarchists and Nihilists may be very active just now, but the attempt to link the Fenians with them is very English. The papers and leaders of Irish extremists in this country have repeatedly expressed their contempt for Anarchists, Nihilists, and the same partic generally.

The whole strange story looks very much like an effort to create French prejudice against Tynna, with a view of facilitating his extradition, and at the same time to scare the young Czar into the granting of concessions favoring English pots and plans

han, with a view of facilitating his extradition, and at the same time to scare the young Czar into the granting of concessions favoring English plots and plans. In other words, it is an attempt to kill two birds with one stone, and a clumay attempt at that. No sensible man can believe in the existence of a great Russo-Fenian conspiracy against European institutions, and John Bull posing as the life saver of the Czar is rather funny. Ather funny, New York, Sept. 15.

It Was Dry in Kansas; Then It Rained,

From the Anthony Republican.

For weeks, long long weeks, the coppery sun has glared its shrivelling heat through a dusty haze; grass has browned, weeds withered into little bare skeletons. and leaves fell from trees that shared the earth's moisture with the weeds beneath them; brittle blades of dead-ripe corn were broken by the passing wind and strewn over the brown prairie; ploddin teams raised clouds of powdery earth that male horse and driver dusty as a miller. The farmer soaked the rattling waron wheels in the shallow streams, and nightly watched the clouds that circled the horizon and promised the rain that never came. The staves rain barrel stood agape; the well rop+ was lengthened with bits of wire that the buckets might dip in the lowering waters; dusty wheat lay in the hot bins awaiting the long-delayed seed time. Then came the rain, the blessed rain: "God in His mercy hath remembered His people." Few spoke it, but all felt its peace, and were grateful, as in the gloom of coming night the big drops came bounding in the dust, eagerly drunk by the thirsting land; and the music of the steady downpour on the shingles fulled to rest many, a very great many, tired, weary, and heart sick, who greeted the morning sun rested, refreshed, and eager to be first afield, ploughing and sowing, that in the fulness of time there might be

## France's Circulation.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In a dispute it scialmed that in France the amount of money per capita is much larger than in the United State Can you give me the figures in your columns? Is ie silver coin used in France coined and by the Bank of France, under restrictions Government, and not coined by the Gov. nr, as in this country? y the Government, and not coined rnment, as in this country? Bamberout, Conn., Sept. 14, 1896.

The estimated per capita circulation in France s \$42,87, gold \$22,53. In the United States the estimated per capita is \$24.64, gold \$7,47. The relatively high per capita supply of money France is due to the absence of the use of chec use of checks. No silver has been coined in France since 1891,

#### At the Club Window. "Now, gentlemen, I tell you that at sixteen to

"Put him out!" "Help!" "Call the House Committee!" "Politics barredl" "Gentlemen, you minute. I say that at sixteen

which must be about her age-to one standing at tids window, lew girls on the avenue present prettier picture than the one crossing to the corner, there."

Shun Art When the voters of this Na-Have reviewed the situa-And with calm delibera-Decided which is right; abun! There can be no specula-in regard to their relashunt Our country's fame to blight. There will be a manifesta-By a compact organiza-Of the men from every sta-And the variod walks of life; But without vocifera-Lying, or misrepresenta-They will work the demoraliza-Of the elements of strife. Tillman shricks annihila-Following Herr Most's educashun!

Altgeld wants the libera-Of the criminals of a State; Bryan banks on perora-Tearful Teller, lamenta-To complete the ornamenta.

There is "Bloody Bridles" Waite. shun And the whole conglomers. For the Chicago monitua-Evoke hearty protesta-From those who are for law. Their facts are without founda-with scarcely any varia-And the end is assimila-

In the demon's monstrous maw, Our great country's reputa-Will withstand the execra-And the blighting exuda-Of the Popocratic crowd; The voters have considera-And after careful observashunt They will put the aggrega-su a deep, black shroud. Custon, Ia.

AMERICAN NOBILITY.

The Buke of Saratoga and the Marquis or Manhattan From Punch.

So the tableau was formed; the huke trem bling with anger, the Duchess with fear, and Mr. MacLazarus impassively defiant, when the door was flung open and Plantagenet entered bearing a missive on a japanned tray.

"Pardon me, your Grace," he panted, "bu it's a cablegram-no doubt from England "Leave the room, sir," thundered the Duke: and the majordomo, after making a low obel sance, slunk from the apartment.

Despite his wrath, the Duke was a gentleman. "Excuse me," he said to Mr. Macl.azarus, be fore opening the envelope. The dealer bower and watched the Duke as he read the en closure. His Grace's eyes sparkled behind his pincenes, his form grew more erect, and all trace of indignation vanished from his countenance Without a word he handed the paper to the Duchees. On her, too, the message had evi dently a pleasant effect, for a happy expression name over her face, and soft tears, evidently came over her lace, and soit tears, evidently not caused by grief, made little canais amid the cosmetics on her cheeks.

"Thank Heaven!" she murmured, while Mr MacLasarus wondered what the accuse might mean. He had not long to wait for an explana-

mean. He has how the first then.
"Mr. MacLararus," said the Duke, in his grandest style, "I shall not sell my pictures forgeries or otherwise."
"As your Grace pleases," acquiesced the finan-

"As your Grace pleases," acquiesced the financier.

"Your time is money," continued the Duke
"therefore charge me for the same."
Mr. Maclazarus bowed, inwardly resolving
that the nobleman must certainly be distraught,
"This despatch," the Duke went on, "is from,
my son, the Marquis of Manhattan; you may at
well know its contents." Then in a voice
swelling with triumphant emotion he read;
"To the Duke of Saratoga, Manuales House, New
York:

"To the Duke of Saratopa, Missaukee House, New York:

"Am engaged Seringa Brown-Smith, wealth, leat helress in Great Britain. Beautiful and charming lady, aged 23. Have explained out position. She agrees to settle one million pounds sterling on you for life, and two millions without conditions on myself. Total fortune, twelve millions. Expect you and mother attend wedding, fixed for New Year's Day, St. Paul's Cathedral. President gives away bride. Best love. Boom intelligence. MANHATTAN."

"There, sir, what do you think of that?" added the Duke, with a beaming smile.

"Je-hoshaphat!" was all that Mr. MacLazarus could ejaculate. Then recollecting himself, he said, "I sincerely congratulate your Graces."

"Many thanks, my dear sir," said the Duke, well pleased with the effects which he had made. "You may communicate the information to the press if you please, but be particular that the sums named are in pounds sterling, not dollars. Let the world know that the Buke of Saratora can accept as well as bestow."

"That's true," said Mr. MacLazarus to himself, as he thought of the many ducal bills which had passed through his hands.

"All your Grace," he cried, with no feigned enthusiasm, "this is, indeed, a great day for America!"

"It, is," said the Duke, simply. "And now,

enthusiasm, "this is, indeed, a great day for America!"

"It is," said the Duke, simply. "And now, Mr. MacLazarus, I pray you leave us, for the Duchess and myself must instantly cable our blessing and good wisnes to the hope of our blouse and his bride elect."

As Mr. MacLazarus leapt into his luxuriously appointed motor car he said with a quiet chuckle, "So the pendulum is swinging back at last from the other side. I must look out for a British helress myself. I guess there'll be no infringement of the Monroe doctrine in this new invasion of the United States."

#### HOW EVER DID SHE ENOUS Wonderful and Convincing Revelations for Only Two Dollars,

From the Detroit Free Press. Two women with a bag of broken candy and nother of peanuts between them sat in a Detroit street car the other day. One of them had just had a "wonderful experience" and was relating it to her companion in a voice loud enough to be

heard by every one in the car. A reporter sat opposite, and this is what he heard : "I don't care how much mud folks want to fling at fortune tellers an' cla'rvoyants. I know that some of 'em are genuine. I've just come from one, an' the things she told me fairly took my breath away."

"Do tell me about it." "An' mind you, she never laid eves on me until to-day, an' she told me things no livin'

unit to-day, an she told me things no livin' human being could of told her."

"What did she tell you?"

"Well, first she went off into a trance, and she looked and groaned so awful I was scared at first, but she told me to be caim. Then she said. You are married, aren't you? Now, how'd she know I was married? But, of course, I told her I was. Then she says, 'You have children, haven't you? Now, how did she know that?"

know that?"
"It was wonderful."
"It should say so. Then she up an' says,
"It should say so. Then she up an' says,
"Nour husband is a laboring man, isn't he.
Now, bow'd she know he wasn't a cierk or a
doctor or mebbe a bank President? I told her
Jim was a laboring man, an' she says. 'He does
not know that you have come here to-dar,' and
he didn't know a thing about it; but how'd she
know that?"
"Sure enough?"

know that?"
"Sure enough?"
"Then she says. 'You have an enemy: a tall, dark-eyed woman,' and I know exactly whom she meant. 'And,' she says. 'your busband is a man who would rather be away from home than to home. Now, how did she know that about Jim? For he is always on the go somewhere. Blongs to six iodges, an' all that, an' I jaw him good for that. But how did she know but he was a reglar home granny?"
That's so."

but he was a reglar home granny?"

"That's so."

"Then she says: 'You are fond of going tag the theatre and reading novels, and I am. You give me a bag o' candy an' a good, excitin novel an let me so to see a real stirrin' drammy like the 'Two Orphans,' an' I'm happy, but how did she know that? Then she told me to beware of a smail, blue-eyed woman, an' I know exactly whom she meant, She said I'd be married twice and my next husband would be rollin' in wealthy whom she meant, She said I'd be married twice and my next husband would be rollin' in wealthy an' I'd drive my own carriage yet. It was just wonderful the things she told me."

"I should say so."

"I'll admit that I've been taken in once on twice by these sham clairvoyants; but I'didn's begrudge this one a penny of the \$2 I paid herfor she was genuine. But Jim'd make an awfulfuss if he knew I'd spent \$2 that way, and I wouldn't dare tell 'im' bout my second husbann, he ain't what you might call one o' the jealous kind, but I don't think he'd like it. It was a wonderful experience."

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A baby, a few months old, was sold for one shilling in the presence of witnesses to a Lincolnshire pig dealer recently. The parents were wandering minstrels and glad to get rid of it.

A fatal accident at golf is reported from England, one caddy having hit another in the back of the head while raising his club before striking the ball. The boy hit died in a few minutes of concussion of the brain. On the Dutch steamer Doelwyk, recently cap

tured in the Red Sea, the Italians found 30,000 Russian and 15,316 French rifles, 6,200 Cosenak swords, and five and a half million carridges, insended for Menslek. Ostend is to have a new system of docks, ex

tending a couple of miles inland and including dry docks, on which \$15,000,000 will be spent. The money is contributed partly by the town and partly by the Belgian Government.

Legicalmond, Ian Maclaren's "Drumtochty," is hunting for a United Presbyterian minister. It offers a salary of \$850 a year, with a manse, the rent of which is valued at \$70 a year, though it

has "a garden and a small green field." new Huminating gas made from petroleum has been produced in Germany, which, it is seserted, can be supplied of a quality equal to the best existing photometric standard at a cost of

twenty-five cents a thousand feet. The generative is simple; one able to keep up a hundred lights can be built for \$150. An English Captain's wife arrived in London our evening lately, drove to a notel with her little bor, and then went out to buy something. Size was no able to find the hotel again, and it was only by the

as nouncement of the loss of the child in the newspapers that it was discovered after three days. Potato buying seems to be an exetting pursuit in Brittany. The farmers of Pont PAUD made a combine, agreeing that they would not sell to potatoes for less than three frames and a half , . sack of fifty kitograms. Some English tral 78 appeared who took two and a half france a - 4 whereupon the Bretons beat them severely and held one of them over a cliff until he promisel to pay their price.

Queen Ranavalo of Madagascar celebrated it French national fête on July 14 by giving a the royal palace. She received in an old s wet dress made up in the latest Partition saw that there was plenty of champages guests. The cotilion was led by M. India. finandiatby with a French yours laty of French Captain with the Queen's nices, to I cess Razafinandriamanitra.

Brescia society was so shocked by the short shifts of a ballet troupe performing at the state of the life that R Cittaline was able to raise \$100 for the subscribers in a few days for the pure and a subscribers in a subscribers i ing the skirts lengthened. The daucers siwith dresses reaching to the ankles for but the effect was so ridiculous that to into a roar, and the curtain had to 10 After that the ballet was given with a manal abbreviated coatumes without objection-